

State Politics.

The political state for this State has been filled at least a dozen times and the names as frequently wiped out within the past month. Evidently there is a bargain to divide the Senatorships between the Scalawag and Carpet-bag factions of the party. Prominent among the latter are Abbott and Heaton. The contest is close, and will become warm between these two contestants. It will possibly be decided by the alliance which they form with the Scalawag interest.

Among the most prominent of the former is Settle, whose ignorance of law and shrewdness in politics, admonishes him to surrender the sack and gown for a seat in the United States Senate. The Pool wing will work in his favor, should his own strength be too weak to secure the coveted prize, upon the promotion of their friend to the vacant Judgeship, which vacancy, by the way, is a strong point in Settle's favor. Dr. Sloan is thought to have Holden's influence, which, with the unenviable notoriety that his cotton operations gave him while Public Treasurer under the Holden Provisional Government, in which the State came out second best, will recommend him to the carpet-bag faction; but we half suspect if Abbott connects himself with this arrangement, he will fall with good, honest Sloan, before the genial habits and popularity, and the Supreme Court Judgeship vacancy of Settle. Although the latter may be too frequently found in company with Senator Yates, should he be elected, he will beyond doubt be the most decent and respectable representative yet spoken of in this connection.

Our private information from Raleigh, from "reliable sources," leads us to believe that the chances are in favor of the success of Settle and Abbott, which the latter may destroy, so far as he is concerned, by an untoward alliance with the cotton-speculating ex-Treasurer Sloan. It will be found that Settle and his vacancy will prove too strong for Holden, and Abbott may wreck his prospects to the advantage of his Ohio opponent. As we know the former to be a most vindictive and narrow-minded partisan, and we don't know much of Heaton, possibly we may be excused for professing a preference (God save the mark) for the latter. We are led to believe that Heaton is not so proscripive—he is assuredly a man of more ability. Still, Abbott's reputation is not tainted by such well-founded reports of ugly transactions as cluster around the early official operations of his competitor in this State. We wish them all much joy in their scramble for office, but may Heaven protect and defend the honor of the Old North State.

Presidential Speculations.

When we ventured the opinion several weeks since that the selection of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, as the Democratic candidate for President, was not only a very proper nomination, but that his chances before the Convention were very good, we were unsupported by other papers, his name being then only suggested by speculating letter-writers in remote connection with the Presidency. As the time approaches, and it seems more and more unlikely that either PENDLETON or CHASE can secure a two-thirds vote, the name of HENDRICKS grows more in popular favor, and some of the Northern papers speak of his nomination with much confidence. There is no doubt that General HANCOCK's friends will urge his name with much force, and it may be that the Western adherents of PENDLETON will come to the support of the distinguished Pennsylvania, with a view to advance the claims of their favorite in 1872. If so, General HANCOCK will secure the nomination. In this event we suppose Senator HENDRICKS or General BLAIR would be placed upon the ticket with him.

Unless, however, some such combination is formed, we regard the prospects of HENDRICKS' nomination as superior to that of any other person. His name at the head of the ticket, with HANCOCK or PACKER, of Pennsylvania; HOFFMAN, of New York; ENGLISH, of Connecticut, or ADAMS, of Massachusetts, will form a strong ticket, acceptable alike, East and West, North and South. The South will accept the nomination of General HANCOCK with great enthusiasm.

The CHASE movement seems to be dying out, if indeed it ever had any real foundation. The New York World, in publishing the following resolution of the Delaware State Convention:

Resolved, That we regard negro rule in this country under its name of "impartial" or "universal suffrage," as the vital issue against which, as the champions of a constitutional Government founded on the consent of free white men, we are ever arrayed; and that our delegates to the National Convention, to be held at New York, will leave to their own sound discretion in selecting worthy candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are hereby instructed to vote for no candidate who is not clearly and distinctly in favor of raising this country by the virtue and intelligence of white men only.

confesses that it expresses the sentiments of too large a portion of the Democratic party to permit the nomination of the foremost advocate of negro suffrage in the whole country, and concludes that nothing could well seem more wild and quixotic than any further efforts to nominate Chief Justice CHASE. On the other hand, the active friends of this gentleman seem to be as sanguine as ever, and announce that the abatement of the CHASE movement is apparent only and not real; that the "backing down" is nothing less than a stroke of policy. We still believe that his nomination is highly improbable.

Ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, who will in no event allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination, it is thought will be the permanent President of the National Convention, and will, in this position, or upon the floor deliver a most carefully prepared speech, in which he will review the entire political situation, giving his well digested opinions in regard to the platform, nominations and the canvass.

In every point of view this Convention

will be the most important and interesting political body ever held in this country. The enthusiasm with which the presidential campaign will be conducted upon the part of the Democrats and Conservatives is already apparent. The preparations being made and the crowds already collecting in New York, is but the forerunner of the deliberations of the Convention, which will extend throughout the length and breadth of the country as soon as the nominations are announced.

Mississippi.

The election news from Mississippi is most cheerful, especially when we consider that the registered negro majority in the State is fifteen thousand. Much sooner than was expected, the colored people of the South are found voting with their old friends, the virtuous and intelligent citizens of the State, and refusing to follow the lead of the trifling adventurers who have left their homes in the North in order to impose upon the ignorance and credulity of the Southern blacks. In the first elections held under the Reconstruction Acts, few or no negro voters were with the old citizens, but in every subsequent election they have more and more torn themselves away from their disreputable leaders and out-bound leagues. The marked manifestation of a growing sympathy with the Southern whites which was seen in the last elections in Georgia and South Carolina, has culminated in Mississippi to an open and thorough coalition. The negroes of that State have spit upon the miserable creatures who have calculated to crawl into places of honor and profit through their aid.

This election, if the Democrats are not cheated out of their victory by false returns, will be of great significance in the pending conflict, and demonstrates that Radicalism can be destroyed with the very weapons which it has fashioned for the political murder of its opponents. Speaking of this subject, the Richmond Dispatch says: "Should this State really have voted against Radicalism—rejecting the fraudulent Constitution and electing a Democratic Legislature—it will be a matter of rejoicing for the Democrats and the South. Nothing could at this juncture more depress the spirits of the Radicals or more perplex their fraudulent and despicable reconstruction. The Democratic triumph in the Legislature will be a matter of special advantage. Were the Constitution rejected, and a Radical Legislature elected, Congress would repeat its action on the question of bringing in Alabama, and force Mississippi to take the Constitution. But a Democratic Legislature will be a horse of a different color. Congress will by no means desire it to assemble. The question will be: What shall be done? Shall Mississippi be left where she is, to become a wedge to split reconstruction and facilitate the remission of all the States back to their original position after the war?"

"But the worst blow to Radicalism is what Radicals will call the 'treachery' of the negro. Reliance in him will be shaken—fatally shaken. There will be no excuse for him in the Radical heart, such as his exhausted patience—worn out with the ever lengthening line of reconstruction, which has destroyed the energy, enterprise and prosperity of the South, and left the negro the suffering representative of the destitution that has ensued. He is not remarkable for patience, and soon breaks down under the discouragement of hope deferred.

"The Democrats will be greatly cheered by the Mississippi tornado. It will give confidence and boldness to the platform to be adopted at New York, and kill off the advocates of the smother-up-everything and the redress-nothing-that's-done-how-ever-it-may-be policy.

"Let us not be positive about Mississippi, however. We should remember who holds the ballot-boxes and who counts the votes. There is no certainty until the result is officially stated."

North Carolina Dead.

Elsewhere we publish a complete list of the North Carolina soldiers buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, near Savannah, Ga., for which we are under obligations to a gentleman of that city.

"Each grave," says the letter communicating these names, "is numbered, and the numbers are recorded in the Books of the Cemetery, so that parties will have no trouble in finding the bodies of their friends."

"The graves were all beautifully decorated by the ladies of this place, upon the day set apart for the same, and they taken great care of by them."

The information we publish may be of benefit to such friends of the dead heroes who may wish to recover their bodies and bury them where the hands of affection may care for their resting places. And to such as are not able to pay this mark of love and respect for their departed friends and relatives, it is most pleasant to know that they are not forgotten, but receive the tender care of the noble daughters of Savannah. In the name of the goodly people of this State, we tender their thanks to those who have adorned the graves of their brave sons. May their own brave dead, scattered throughout our battle-scarred land, receive the same attention which they have given to others.

Bankruptcy.

The petitions of the following persons have been filed in bankruptcy: D. W. Hart, Craven; Jacob F. Scott, Jones; David Coble, Elbert; J. H. Glass, Jr., Mecklenburg; Martin Bartley, Guilford; Thos. A. Griffin and Samuel Fulton, Stokes; Geo. W. Newell, J. G. Cook and Benj. Rush, Cumberland; Jas. W. Lea and Stephen A. White, Alamance; John E. Woodling and A. G. Anderson, Caswell; Ed. B. Liles and A. L. Jackson, Anson; Jas. T. Council, Bladen; Alex. C. Robinson, Martin; Shoffner and D. B. Allen, Montgomery.

The "loyal" papers in Texas are agonizing over the Convention printing.

An impertinent magazine tells the world that Fanny Fern is over fifty.

The latest parlor pets are peacocks.

The Veto.

We publish this morning the brief but mainly veto of the Omnibus Bill, purporting to admit North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, sent in by the President on Thursday.—The President refers to his objections to the Arkansas bill and to his views repeatedly expressed in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, to which these measures are a sequel. While it would have been useless for President JOHNSON to have gone over all these positions again in detail, yet the people will thank him that he has surrendered nothing throughout this wicked partisan warfare upon the Constitution, but on the contrary, has exhibited a patriotic steadiness and manly courage. He has done his duty nobly and ably. Though his efforts to vindicate the supremacy of the law have been unavailing in the present, the early future will show that his example of patriotism has not been lost upon his countrymen, but the supremacy of the law will yet be maintained.

A Canvass of the North.

In addition to the recommendation of the Editors of this State that an address should be published by the Southern delegations in the National Democratic Convention to the Northern people, we propose that the National Executive Committee secure the services of some of the most distinguished and able Southern speakers to canvass portions of the North. We are confident that misrepresentation of the views and feelings of the Southern people, and of the real condition of affairs in the South, is the most potent weapon used by the Radicals in fostering the prejudices and ill-feelings of the Northern masses against the South. Democratic papers and documents cannot reach the eyes, even if they could win the confidence of these people. Those who cannot, and those who would not, read such papers and documents, and we feel confident that the earnest, honest and eloquent appeals to their hearts, and the able exposition of the threatening condition of the country will carry conviction to many. What we want is the selection of gentlemen of eminent ability and high character; representative men of the South, who will place our people before those of the North in their true light. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by making the Northern masses thoroughly acquainted with the motives of our conduct in the past, and the honesty of our purposes for the future.

An Able Protest.

We direct attention to the manly and able protest of the Democratic members of Congress against the admission of the so-called delegation from Arkansas. It is dignified and forcible paper, presenting in the very strongest light the deplorable condition of the country. If the Northern people be not callous to every feeling of respect, and deaf to the appeals of a violated Constitution, and blind to the certain approach of anarchy and ruin, this document must surely cause them to ponder seriously upon the future of the country.

There is another aspect in which this protest, coming, as it does, upon the eve of the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, is peculiarly gratifying and significant. Expressing the views of the entire Democratic Conservative representation in Congress, it speaks in thunder tones of the purposes of their constituents, not to sit quietly under the outrages which Radicalism has perpetrated under the cloak of reconstruction, but to "right this wrong." It decides in advance that Radical tyranny, usurpation, negro constitutions, negro suffrage, negro juries, negro militia, mixed schools, negro bureaus, negro taxation of the property of white men, negro administration of justice upon the property, rights, reputation and lives of white men and women—that all these great living issues which have engrossed the undivided attention of the whole country for two years, and upon which Connecticut, California, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon have been wrested from the Radicals, will not be ignored in the coming contest, but will form the great central point around which the Conservative forces of the country will rally and storm the works of the enemy. In this unanimous declaration of the Democratic Congressmen that these wrongs must be righted, we see the death-blow to the do-nothing, submit-to-everything policy advocated by journals professing to represent Northern public feeling. We take heart from this manly protest. There is indeed hope that this great evil "will be righted." If the people demand it at the ballot box this Fall, their orders must and will be obeyed.

Our Warrenton Exchanges.

Both of our Warrenton contemporaries have recently undergone editorial changes. The proprietor of the *Indicator* has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Rev. B. F. Loxe, of Warren, as editor.—Mr. Loxe has had some experience and brings a good reputation as a writer to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. JOHN M. WADSWELL, a citizen of Warrenton and a young gentleman of decided ability, is announced as the Editor of the *Courier*. Both of these papers rank deservedly high and reflect credit upon the liberal and intelligent people of Warren.—We wish editors and proprietors the most abundant success.

West Virginia and Disabilities.

The Legislature of the so-called State of West Virginia is imitating Congress in the matter of removing the disabilities of persons who crawl in the dust to present their petitions and turn Radicals into the bargain. On Monday a bill was passed in the Senate relieving one William B. Lynch of disabilities upon the faith of a renunciation to the following effect: "Acknowledging that he committed a wrong in joining the Southern Confederacy; renouncing the pernicious and evil teachings of southern treason, and abandoning the false dogma of States rights sovereignty."

A company of amateurs are giving Italian opera in New Orleans.

A police agent in Paris receives four dollars for taking a thief.

Austria has sent valuable presents to Maximilian's lawyers and confessor.

MISS. RANSON'S FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Examination of the pupils of Mrs. RANSON'S FEMALE SEMINARY took place on Thursday.

Thursday night and Friday, before the patrons of the Institution. The proficiency of the students were such as to please every one present. We were satisfied from an attendance upon all the Examinations of this school and watching with anxious care the advancement of some of the pupils, that this Seminary has no superior in the country, whether we consider the progress of the scholars in their studies, or their improvement in those refinements of the heart and mind which give beauty and loveliness to the female character.

In the Primary Department the pupils were examined in Spelling, Reading, Primary Geography, Oral and Written Arithmetic and Primary French.

The Second Class, Middle Division, were examined in Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, French and Latin.

The Second Class, Junior Division, in Analysis, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Composition, Elocution, French and Latin.

The First Class, Junior Division, in Analysis, Rhetoric, Philosophy, History, Moral Science, Composition, Elocution, French and Latin.

The pupils displayed the most remarkable manner in which they were read, and the excellence of the most careful attention and judicious system of instruction.

The Musical Exhibition on Thursday evening was most excellent in its character; children of tender years displaying a skill which was wonderful. This Examination was most creditable to Prof. HAVEMAN. The improvement during the last six months in the performance of the scholars was remarkable by all, and particularly gratifying to the patrons.

We were much struck with the recitations in French as at the last Examinations. A large class, who at that time were but drilled in the rudiments of the language, read with the care and fluency of a native. The excellence with which the youngest pupils recited, stamps Prof. HAVEMAN as a most competent and thorough instructor.

The young ladies have had, during the past session, the undivided attention of General RANSON, and gave evidence of having reaped the benefit of his valuable instruction. We noticed this in the general improved character of the compositions, and the manner in which they were read. Friday was devoted to the recitations in French, reading of compositions, and the announcement and delivery of prizes. The compositions were of a very high order. All were good and we cannot discriminate. The vocabulary, by a large number of our pupils, was most beautiful in diction, and read with a pathos and sweetness which did credit to the head and heart of the fair valedictorian.

A most pleasing episode in the Exercises was the presentation by the young ladies of a Latin oration, in which they paid a beautiful tribute to her efforts and a grateful acknowledgment on the part of her pupils. This incident, with the affectionate references to Mrs. RANSON in the valedictory and another of the compositions, speaks loudly in praise of the commercial interest between instructor and pupils, without which their intercourse would be barren of its best fruits.

Mrs. RANSON'S FEMALE SEMINARY has but closed its second year, yet has earned a reputation which renders it the equal of the oldest and best in the country. Its success is established, and it will enter upon its third year in the full tide of popularity.—Our people should foster this school as one of the chief ornaments of the city. The next session will open on the 8th of October.

Daily Journal, 27th.

For the Journal.
List of North Carolina Soldiers Buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia.
D. Lenois, Co E, 8th Infantry, died March 13th, 1863.
Edwin Hatley, Co H, 8th Infantry, died March 13th, 1863.
J. C. Wheeler, Co E, 8th Infantry, died April 14th, 1863.
David Stevens, 61st Infantry, died March 29th, 1863.
Richard Smith, Co B, 31st Infantry, died March 21th, 1863.
N. W. Keith, Co D, 1st Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
J. P. Meador, Co D, 1st Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
J. L. Pickenham, Co H, 34th Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
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Alexander I. Ascraft, Co D, 6th Infantry, died Nov 16th, 1864.
J. M. Herndon, Co F, 1st Infantry, died Nov 18th, 1864.
R. D. Hager, Co F, 52d Infantry, died Nov 18th, 1864.
William Pettie, Co G, 1st Cavalry, died Nov 19th, 1864.
J. P. Price, Co I, 33d Infantry, died Nov 20th, 1864.
J. A. Cobb, Co H, 34th Infantry, died Nov 20th, 1864.
T. W. S. Floyd, Co G, 23d Infantry, died Nov 20th, 1864.
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J. M. Oliver, Co G, 34th Infantry, died Nov 24th, 1864.
W. G. Haas, 57th Infantry, died Nov 24th, 1864.
H. B. Bender, Co F, 60th Infantry, died Nov 25th, 1864.
W. B. Branch, Co E, 8th Infantry, died Nov 25th, 1864.
J. H. Baker, Co F, 61st Cavalry, died Nov 27th, 1864.
William G. Magrath, Co D, 6th Infantry, died Nov 28th, 1864.
G. B. Goode, 2d Infantry, died Nov 29th, 1864.
B. B. Bailey, Co G, 33d Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
J. Haywood, Co C, 10th Bat, Artillery, died Dec 9th, 1864.
S. M. Oliver, 50th Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
Daniel Warlick, Co G, 5th Infantry, died Dec 9th, 1864.
J. L. Wilder, Co H, 32d Infantry, died Dec 11th, 1864.
H. Sellers, Co C, 12th Infantry, died Dec 13th, 1864.
George C. Gussie, Co F, 33d Infantry, died Dec 13th, 1864.
J. C. Wheeler, Co C, 45th Infantry, died Dec 13th, 1864.
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E. Woodall, Co F, 24 Infantry, died Dec 14th, 1864.
G. Groves, Co D, 15th Infantry, died Dec 14th, 1864.
Neal Baker, Co F, 50th Infantry, died Dec 16th, 1864.
N. Simmons, Co F, 66th Infantry, died Dec 23d, 1864.
J. Jefferson, Co C, 4th Infantry, died Dec 15th, 1864.
J. Smith, Co I, 40th Infantry, died Dec 23d, 1864.
P. J. Jones, Co K, 12th Infantry, died Jan 1st, 1865.
B. F. Parker, Co H, 50th Infantry, died Jan 1st, 1865.
B. Brady, Co K, 50th Infantry, died Jan 2d, 1865.
M. V. Keith, Co D, 10th Infantry, died Jan 11th, 1865.
P. Potter, Co F, 50th Infantry, died Jan 17th, 1865.
William F. Hall, Co F, 10th Infantry, died Jan 23d, 1865.
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J. F. Snowwood, 50th Infantry, died March 11th, 1865.
J. R. Beard, 50th Infantry, died March 30th, 1865.

From the Biddeford (Maine) Democrat.
Letter from North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10, 1868.

Hon. CHARLES A. SHAW: Dear Sir,—I have perused with much pleasure several of your late papers. I am confident if the people of the North and West fully realize your condition, the extreme radicals would be left out in the cold. It is useless now to argue who was right or wrong; we must look at things as they are. The condition of this State is deplorable. W. V. Holden, who was the most bitter fire-eater in the State is Governor and pardoned; Z. B. Vance and George Davis, who battled for the Union until South Carolina on the south and Virginia on the North of us made further resistance useless, are disfranchised. I could mention hundreds of minor cases.

This country, (New Hanover) the most wealthy in the State, has a large negro majority; they can do with us as they please. I will mention a few facts. The Republicans have elected to the Legislature from this county a negro named Galloway, who, in learned speech, quoted from the ancient *Mozart* laws. Since his election he has been heard to say that if white people don't like their legislation, they can leave. They have also elected to the same august assembly an ex-United States general, one John Abbott, (from some one of your Eastern States) who in the Convention said, "They know that we" (the negroes and strangers elected by negro votes) "are their masters," and in a speech in Wilmington declared that he "did not come to North Carolina with a carpet bag but with his brains." He is anxious to go to the United States Senate, possibly at the head of his elects.

They have elected as Superintendent of Education for the State one Mr. Assey, hailing from the "Hub," of the *Wendell Phillips* stripe, who permits young colored men to be sent out here to the purpose of teaching, to receive the attention and escort, openly, of "American citizens of African descent." This, of course, is a more matter of taste, but *the mothers of Maine, through your paper, let us argue, if necessary, permit them to send their children here, they will be placed under the influence of such men; better the worst factory system in the world, better death by starvation than such degradation.* The teachers complain that they are not to be paid by the Southern ladies; would they understand the situation better, in your mind, the ladies here, they will be placed under the influence of such men; better the worst factory system in the world, better death by starvation than such degradation.

They have elected to fill the important office of Superior Court Judges men who never had a case of any kind, in any court. Can the people of a State that boast of a *Walden*, a *Gaston*, a *Graham*, a *Miller*, a *Peterson*, a *Strange* and a *hose of others*, submit, without a blush, to such degradation? Out of respect for the feelings of the State I do not give you their names. One of the elect, I understand, is a man with a *Walden*, a *Gaston*, a *Graham*, a *Miller*, a *Peterson*, a *Strange* and a *hose of others*, submit, without a blush, to such degradation? Out of respect for the feelings of the State I do not give you their names. One of the elect, I understand, is a man with a *Walden*, a *Gaston*, a *Graham*, a *Miller*, a *Peterson*, a *Strange* and a *hose of others*, submit, without a blush, to such degradation? Out of respect for the feelings of the State I do not give you their names.

I did intend to give you some facts and figures as to our relation with the negroes, (I would state that, considering the evil influences brought to bear upon their excitable and ignorant minds, they have been a most successful agent in the hands of the accomplished Principal. It was a beautiful tribute to her efforts and a grateful acknowledgment on the part of her pupils. This incident, with the affectionate references to Mrs. RANSON in the valedictory and another of the compositions, speaks loudly in praise of the commercial interest between instructor and pupils, without which their intercourse would be barren of its best fruits.

Mrs. RANSON'S FEMALE SEMINARY has but closed its second year, yet has earned a reputation which renders it the equal of the oldest and best in the country. Its success is established, and it will enter upon its third year in the full tide of popularity.—Our people should foster this school as one of the chief ornaments of the city. The next session will open on the 8th of October.

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important matters, but all sink into nothingness compared to the two questions: impartial legislation for all the States; and the supremacy of the white men in our government, both county, State and national.

Excuse the length, but I feel so earnestly in the matter I could not help it. I have written hurriedly and honestly.

Yours truly, CAPE FEAR.

PROTEST.

Of the Democratic members of Congress Against the Admission of the Arkansas Members.

Mr. Brooks (Dem.), of New York, in behalf of the Democrats of the House, presented the following protest against the admission of the so-called members of Congress from the State of Arkansas:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a brigadier-general of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us the representation of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty in this, the first case, to renege most solemnly, and to protest as solemnly, against this perfidious and destructive innovation upon the principles and practice of our government, and the reconstruction of the South, and the so-called reconstruction acts which created the military government in Arkansas, and like governments in other Southern States, to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe that we will be held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was evoked only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in matching jurisdiction from the public domain, which is to be made, of the three great branches of the government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress—this creation of last year, seven-fifths of the members of the Union—overrode the constitution, first, by voting down the veto; next, by nullifying the judgment of the court. In an era of profound peace, when not an armed man is sent against the government, from the House of Representatives, in ten States, our American historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence, with scarcely an exception, and even until the battles of the Revolution, every law has been convoked through and constitutions created by the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation, as under the existing Federal Constitution, the ballot and the honest test of a majority of the people. Since 1789, we have an abjuration oath of allegiance to George the Third; while some of the now so-called bayonet-made constitutions from the South propose absurd and cruel tests—absurd, as in Arkansas where is imposed in the organic law a mere party test between the Democratic Conservatives, and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the free States, (Article eight, section 4.) or, as in Alabama, where the law requires that every voter who will not forever forsake his own race and color, and perjure himself by swearing, in defense of the law of God, that the negro is his equal, and forever to be his equal at the ballot-box, in the jury box, in the college, in the school, and in the house, in short, in every way, everywhere. (Art. 7, sec. 4.) Now, in this and the other Southern States, in the midst of war, President Lincoln, in his proclamation, December 8, 1863, offered amnesty to all who would take an oath of fidelity; while now, not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote, unless, in the first place, he swears allegiance to the majority of this Congress, and, in the next, swears off his Americanism and Africanism himself. He swears that he will not have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exuberance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the forests or prairies of our country; but here before us now we have new constitutions, which, if not three more years ago, would have been referred to New York, and imposed upon the people by five military straps, or pentacles, in a manner never before known under our law, but borrowed, at best, from imperial Roman colonization, or from the worst precedents of the French Revolution. France is declared to have had her constitution revised three years, so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically called by the French people of the day, *La Constitution de l'Annee*. We have four constitutions, four laws, and a constitution there has now become a periodical literature, as in France in the agonies and throes of the great Revolution. Laws, more statute laws, which can never be created by constitutions, are appended to the laws, to all existing laws, and bayonet-created, one-branched governments, with no Executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no Judiciary have or dared irreparable, irreversible laws in the very organization of the State, such as cannot thus be created by the Executive, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of legitimate governments, when acting in union and all combined. All this has been done